MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXI. WEDNESDAY, 22d. MAY 1805. Number 1024.

PANTHEON.

Madras Theatre.

On FRIDAY next.

WILL BE PERFORMED,

The last new favourite Farce

CALLED

RAISING THE WIND,

PREVIOUS TO WHICH,

WILL BE PERFORMED

SOME SELECT SCENES

FROM

THE TRAGEDY,

of

MACBETH.

Pantheon, 14th. May 1805.

BLACK-TOWN THEATRE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th. Inſtant.

WILL BE PERFORMED

THE

ROMANCE OF AN HOUR,

AND

The Muſical Entertainment of the

AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Advertiſement,

TULLOH & COMPANY,

BEG leave to inform the Public, that the Intereſt of Mr. WILLIAM TULLOH, JOHN INNES, and COLIN ROBERTSON, ceaſing in their Concern on the 30th. Inſtant, the Buſineſs will be continued from the 1ſt. of May, by ... WILLIAM DRING, JOHN MACKENZIE, & ALEXANDER TULLOH, as heretofore, under the Firm of

TULLOH & COMPANY.

Calcutta, the 22d. April 1805.

Advertisement.

J. DOBBIN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC—

THAT HE HAS FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A QUANTITY OF

Coniac Brandy,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

TO ANY IN THE SETTLEMENT,

WHICH HE IS NOW SELLING

At Six Pagodas per Dozen,

FOR READY MONEY,

OR GOOD ACCEPTANCES.

Any orders that may be forwarded to him for a quantity, not leſs than one and a half Dozen, will be attended to with the utmoſt punctuality, and to perſons taking Fifty Dozen at a time, a deduction of Five per Cent. will be allowed.

N. B. A quantity of the above Brandy may be had by the Gallon, at one Pagoda and five eights per Gallon, and to Perſons taking a Caſk of 130 Gallons, 5 per Cent. will be allowed.

FOR SALE,

OR FREIGHT,

TO THE NORTHWARD.

THE BRIG

JULIANA LOUISA,

BURTHEN ABOUT 36 TONS,

WILL SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 28th. INST.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

MR. JAMES DOBBIN.

Madras, May 21ſt, 1805.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 23d. May,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 O'clock,

THREE Pairs of plated Mounted Globe Lamps—1ſt. 2d. and 3d. Size,

One Pair of Braſs Mounted Globe Lamps Firſt Size,

One Braſs Mounted Cabin Lamp,

Two pair of Wall Shades (plated brackets almoſt new.

Seven Pair of Wall Shades Braſs Mounted,

One Pair of Table Shades,

Two ...-wood Side-boards, — One China Bureau—One ſet of Black-wood Dining Tables,

A Few Dozens of Chairs,

One Set o. Queens Ware,

At Eleven o'Clock;

A Strong Travelling Palankeen, with Red ... Bed and Pillows—and a pair of Lamps,

A ditto Palankeen, with Blue Silk Bed Pillows &c. and a pair of Lamps,

ALSO

THREE OLD PALANKEENS,

AND

At Twelve o'Clock;

A Black Pegue Horſe, with Saddle and Bridle.

At one o'Clock;

TWO PIPES OF

MADEIRA WINE.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 27th. May,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock,

THE EFFECTS OF

A GENTLEMAN

DECEASED,

CONSISTING OF

WEARING APPAREL,

A CAPITAL Sextant with Silver Index by Heather, in a Mahogany Caſe complete.

A Quadrant by Heather in a Caſe—a Sword and Belt, a Dirk—a Spy Glaſs—a Caſe of Mathematical Inſtruments—one Chair Couch with Bedding and Pillows—a Sea Cot with Mattraiſes, &c. complete—two new Black Round Hats—one Mahogany Bureau with Secratary.

ALSO

A FEW VALUABLE

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

The Eaſt India Pilot by Heather, with a Book of Directions.

AND

A NEAT BENGAL PALANKEEN.

To be Sold

By Public Auction.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 27th. May,

At 11 o'Clock.

AN INVOICE OF

GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES,

VIZ.

A CAPITAL Gold Watch with Seconds, by Brockbank, Capped and Jewelled,

Two plain highly finiſhed Gold Watches, by Meſure, London.

Six capital Silver Hunting Watches.

AND

Six Double caſed plain Silver Watches.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY next, the 30th. Inſtant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 O'clock,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

HANDSOME

Long Shawls,

Remarkably Fine,

AND OF

DIFFERENT COLOURS.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT THE NEW BANKSHALLS,

NEAR ROYAPOORAM,

On THURSDAY next, the 30th. May.

SALE TO COMMENCE,

Between 4 and 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

A QUANTITY OF

SHIMBEAMS,

FROM THE STRANDED

SHIP BERRINGTON.

They will be ſold Four in a Lot, and to the Higheſt Bidder.

For Sale on Commiſſion.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

ELEGANT Cut, Quart and Pint Decanters; with Water Crofts of a Globular form to match, and plain Water ...

ALSO

A capital Sea Cot, with Bedding, and handſome Europe Chintz covers.

AND

Three Volumes of Orme's War in Indoſtan, handſomely bound and lettered.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By Branson, Jones and Reddy,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 22d. Inſtant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 11 O'clock;

A BALE OF

Gentoo Cloths,

Conſiſting of

LOWER AND UPPER GARMENTS,

MUSLINS,

TURBANDS, &c.

Freſh from the Loom,

THREE CORGE OF

UNBLEACHED SALAMPORES,

ONE CORGE OF

BLEACHED SALAMPORES,

In Lots of one Piece,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

TEN LARGE CASES OF

G I N,

IN LOTS OF ONE CASE.

For Private Sale.

BY HEEFKE FAURE, & Co.

TWO CUSS CUSS TENTS, which were the Property of DOWLUT RAO SCINDIA, the roots are in good Preſervation and gives a good ſcent.

ALSO

A large one POLE TENT, [illegible] new measuring 15 feet ſquare.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 24th. May,

At 10 O'clock.

A NEAT Ivory Handled Lady's Dreſſing Bureau—a ditto Writing Deſk—a Mahogany Stuffed Soffa—a Pair of Black-wood Side Boards—a ſmall ſet of Mahogany Dining Tables—a Pair of Teak-wood Card Tables—a Pair of Piſtols in a Caſe—Fowling Piece—a Lady's Dreſſing Commode.

A SMALL SET OF

Queens-ware,

At the same time will be sold.

AN INVOICE OF

IRONMONGERY,

Conſiſting of,

Twenty dozens of Hammers—Garden Scythes—Screw Augers—Braſs Hinges of ſizes &c.

ALSO

A few Caſes of Gin—Fifty Quires of Drawing Paper—a few ſets of Green Ivory Handled Knives, and three Pronged Forks.

At 1 o'Clock,

Two ſtrong Saddle Horſes about fifteen hands high.

Old and Decayed,

NAVAL STORES.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THE NAVAL STORE HOUSE,

NEAR THE BEACH,

On SATURDAY, the 15th. day of June next.

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

CONDEMNED

NAVAL STORES,

Conſiſting of

CABLES, HAWSERS, CORDAGE, SAILS,

AND SPARS,

LANDED FROM

HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON,

IN INDIA.

A LIST of the whole may be ſeen on application at MY OFFICE, and at the Auction Room.

A Depoſit of Ten per Cent. to be made at the time of Sale, on the amount of each lot, and the whole to be taken away in three days after the day of Sale, otherwiſe the depoſit will be forfeited, and the Articles remain the property of the Crown.

THOMAS HOSEASON,

NAVAL OFFICER.

Naval Office, Madras, 16th May, 1805.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 24th. May,

At 11 o'Clock,

A SMALL QUANTITY

OF

TARED ROPE,

From 1 to 5 and a half Inches,

WHICH WILL BE PUT UP

ONE CANDY IN A LOT.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 22d. May, 1805.

HIS Majesty's Ships ALBION and CONCORDE, have recently arrived in the Roads.

On Friday laſt, arrived the Ship Sir Lawrence Parſons, Captain Charles James, from Bombay, left the 22d. April. *Paſſenger*, Captain J. Donald. of H. M. 94th. Regiment.

By the arrival of the Union and Travers at Calcutta, laſt from St. Helena, we derive the pleaſing information of the arrival at that Iſland, of the Hon'ble Company's Ship GLORY, from this port, which ſhe left on the 16th of Auguſt. The Glory proceeded from St. Helena for England, about the 12th. of December.

His Majeſty's Ship Centurion, Captain J. S. Rainier, with her convoy,—the Earl Spencer—David Scott—Lord Melville—and Britannia—(which left Madras, on the 22d. of October), had also arrived at St. Helena, & ſailed thence for England, on the 14th. of January.

Extract of a Letter, dated, H. M. Ship Centurion, St. Helena, 13th. January 1805.

" Our paſſage thus far has been favorable, without " bad weather, and in general fair Winds; and we im- " proved the latter ſo well, that we anchored here on " the 31ſt. of December:—We lay to only once on the " paſſage, and then on a diſtreſſing occaſion,—to ſend " Doctor Shields to the aſſiſtance of COLONEL CLARKE's " LADY, on board the David Scott,—Medicine howe- " ver proved uſeleſs, for this amiable Woman died two " days afterwards. We have been well ſupplied with " refreſhments at this place, but at extravagantly high " rates.

" In coming into the Road the Fort fired on us " twice, altho we were then ſpeaking with an Officer " on the Ramparts, and our Boat, with an Officer, had " paſſed the outer Battery:—we in conſequence were " obliged to ſtand out again, and (as I have ſince learnt) " we did ſo only in time,—for the Iſland was alarmed " —and we probably might have got a much ſounder " drubbing, than the French *Teadeuler*, Lanois, gave us " at Vizag. We found here three ſouthern Whalers, " and the Georgiana Packet. The Whalers were di- " rected by Captain Rainier, to proceed to the Iſland " of ASCENSION, to turn TURTLE, for ourſelves and " Convoy, and which we can thus take in without de- " tention. The Glory had been here, and ſailed prior " to our arrival:—CAPTAIN PERRY, her Commander, " died two days before ſhe made the Iſland. All the " Paſſengers on the Indiamen are well.

" The following Indiamen, I learn, had arrived at, " and ſailed from the Iſland previous to our arrival:— " the Tigres, *from Bengal*. Elphinſtone, Eſſex, and An- " na, *from Bombay*, and the Woodford, *from Penang*."

Extract of a Letter from Prince of Wales's Iſland, dated 21ſt. March, 1805.

" The PORTRAIT of His Excellency the Moſt Noble the MARQUIS WELLESLEY, which his Lordſhip was graciouſly pleaſed to grant to the united requeſt of the principal inhabitants of this ſettlement, for the purpoſe of being placed in the Government Houſe of Prince of Wales' Iſland, was put up on the 17th. inſtant, in the place appointed for its reception, with all the honors due to the illuſtrious perſonage it repreſents.

" The exhibition was announced by a ſalute of 19 guns, from the ramparts of Fort Cornwallis, which was anſwered by his Majeſty's ſhip Ruſſel, and the Hon'ble Company's cruizer Freres Unis, each with a like number.—The troops of the garriſon off duty, were at the ſame time drawn out on the Eſplanade and fired three vollies of ſmall arms in honor of the occaſion.—This ceremony was followed by an elegant breakfaſt, given by the Lieutenant Governor to the public at large — To this ſucceeded a grand dinner at the Government Houſe, which was attended by the gentlemen in His Majeſty's and the Honorable Company's ſervice, and by all the principal ladies and gentlemen of the ſettlement.

" The following toaſts were drank:—

Marquis Welleſley, with three timas three.
Lord Bentinck.
Succeſs to Prince of Wales' Iſland, under the auſpices of Marquis Welleſley.
Sons of Erin, (it being St. Patrick's Day) and
Navy and Army.

CALCUTTA—6th. May.

The following is a Liſt of our recent arrivals from different Ports:—

The ſhip Udny, Capt. Adams, from Bombay,—the Nancy, Capt. Turnbull, from Rangoon,—the Gillwell, Captain Nicholls, from Madras,—the Arab ſhip Soffy, from ditto, her Commander ſpoke a Ship from England, off Jaggernaut. (We imagine the veſſel ſpoken to have been the Eliza Ann, whoſe arrival at Trincomallie, was announced in our laſt paper.)—the ſhips Sir E. Pellew, Capt. Franks,—the Vigilant, Capt. D. Ferguſſon, and the Alexander, Capt. Dunlop, have alſo arrived from Madras, and the Phœnix, Capt. Brimmer, from Penang.

We underſtand the Nancy has arrived in much diſtreſs, for people; and that a very ſerious plot was entered into by a part of the crew (moſtly *Malays*) to cut off the Captain & Chief Officer, and carry the ſhip into Batavia; but fortunately, was diſcovered by the Serang of the veſſel, a few hours before the horrid deed was to have been put in execution: it was therefore deemed moſt prudent, for the ſafety of the ſhip to ſend the Mutineers away in the ſhip's boat, being then in ſight of the Iſland of Narcumdam.

CAPTAIN BLACKALL, late Reſident at Baſſeen, died on board the Nancy, at Sea, on the 23d. ultimo.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY:—C. E. Ruſſel, and Terrick Hamilton, Eſqrs.—Captain Pollok—Lieutenant Torrens,—Lieutenant H. Wilkinſon—Cornet Lawrence, *Native Cavalry*,—*From Penang*, A. O. Blake Eſq. of the Civil Service.

Paſſengers arrived at Calcutta on the Hon. Company Ships Union and Travers.

UNION:—Meſſrs. George Spelliſſy—Hugh O'Donnel Llewellyn Conroy,—James Donagh,—Eneas Murray,—Hugh Davidſon,—Kenneth Mackenzie—Alexander McLeod—Wm Lockhart,—Joſeph James Baldwin,—T. F. Hutchinſon, and Thomas John Anquetel, *Cadets*;—Mr Devid Painter, Free Mariner.

TRAVERS.—*From England*—Lieutenant Cantelo, H. C. Marine—and Mr. Smith, Cadet. — *From St. Helena*: Lieutenants Kempt and Turner; and Dr. Deſborough.

SHIPPING.—Arrived, 16th Ship Sarah, Capt Bampton, from Point de Galle, 9th. May—18th. Brig St. George, Capt. Bellenger, from Colombo.

COLOMBO.—Arrived, May the 6th. Brig Ariel, Capt. H. Jephſon, from Point de Galle.

TRINCOMALIE.—Arrived, April the 28th. Ship Frederick, Captain Pringle, from Calcutta—*Paſſenger*, Mr Dove, alſo, Cutter Hope, Captain Ligtcifield, from Madras.

BOMBAY,—18th. May 1805.

On Saturday laſt anchored in the harbour the ſhip Lowjee Family, Captain Harrower, from China.

The Lowjee Family ſailed from China bound to Bombay on the 7th. of March in company with his Majeſty's ſhip Athenienne of 64 guns Capt. Fairman, together with the following Hon. Company's homeward bound Indiamen,—Perſeverance, Capt. Tweedle;—Neptune, Capt. Donaldſon—Ceres, Captain Darnford—Taunton Caſtle, Captain Pearce,—Royal Charlotte, Capt. Franklin—Cuffnels, Capt. Halket—Alnwick Caſtle, Captain Gladſtanes—True Briton, Capt. Hughes, and Arniſton, Capt. Jamiſon:—the fleet touched at Malacca on the 22d. of March, and ſailed from thence on the 26th. the Lowjee Family parted company with the fleet off Acheen Head on the 6th. of April all well.

On Sunday arrived the ſhip Surat Caſtle, Capt. Iſbiſter, from England, laſt from Liſbon.

The Surat Caſtle ſailed from England bound to Bombay, but had been under the neceſſity of putting into Liſbon to repair ſome damage ſhe had received in a very ſevere gale of wind. She ſailed from Liſbon on the 13th. of November laſt, and left riding in the Tagus his Majeſty's ſhips the Aurora, the Sophy, and Milbrook Schooner—The Surat Caſtle on her paſſage touched at Madeira, from whence ſhe ſailed on the 2d. of Dec. and left riding in Funchal roads his Majeſty's frigate Venus—the following paſſengers have arrived by this opportunity,—John Badger Eſq. for Ceylon; Lieutenant John Innis of the Madras eſtabliſhment, and Mr. Robert Kitſon for Bombay.

On Monday arrived the ſhip General Welleſley, Captain Dickey, from Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

At Colombo, the Right Honorable LADY LOWISA RODNEY, of a Son.

At Bombay the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel BAILLIE, commandant of Artillery of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th. inſtant, EDWARD CROFT GREENWAY, Eſq. of the Honorable Company's Civil ſervice, to Miſs SULIVAN, daughter of the Honorable Sir Benjamin Sulivan, puiſne Judge, in the Supreme Court.

On the 11th. inſtant, by the Reverend Doctor Ruttler, Mr. GEORGE THOMSON, to Miſs Eliza FRANCK.

At Calcutta:—CAPTAIN JOHN WILLIAMS, of the Ship General Lake, to MISS F. HOWARD:—ADAM GIBBONS Eſq to MISS E. DUBOIS:—Lieutenant F. P. COMYN, to MISS D'COURCY.

DEATHS.

Lately, near Poona, Lieut. Colonel HUGH FRIDGE, of the 8th. Regt. Bombay N. Infantry.

At Sea, on board the David Scott, Eaſt Indiamen, off the Cape of Good Hope, on the 20th. December laſt, MRS. CLARKE, wife of LIEUT. COLONEL CLARKE, of this Eſtabliſhment.—Her amiable and condeſcending manners were ſuch as muſt inſure laſting reſpect, and her Death will be long regretted, particularly by her numerous and reſpectable friends at this Preſidency—She has left a deſconſolate Huſband to bewail the loſs of a moſt affectionate wiſe, and ſix Infant Children of a moſt attentive and fond Parent.—Her remains were preſerved in Spirits until the 31ſt. December following, when they were interred at St. Helena with all ſuitable attention, and followed to the grave by all the Paſſengers of the Fleet, and the greater part of the Inhabitants of that Iſland.

At Saint Thome, THOMAS CLUBLEY, Eſq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, on this Eſtabliſhment.

At Connatore, Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon JULION, of the 2d Regiment Native Cavalry.

LIEUT. JOHN LEMAN PURVIS, Fort Adjutant of Rampoore, Bengal.

At Colombo, LIEUT. CHARLES DOUGLAS, of H. M. 19th. Regt. of Foot.

At Calcutta, CAPTAIN MILLER, aged 70 years.

At St Helena, Mrs. REYNOLDS, Wife of Mr. Reynolds, late of the firm of Hope Reynolds, and Co.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At Hawick, Scotland, Captain Irvine, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Janet Dickſon.

Captain Wm. Charlton, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Davidſon, only daughter of the late Thos. Davidſon, Eſq. clerk of the peace for the county of Northumberland.

James Williams, Eſq. of Bedford-ſquare, to Mrs. Briſtow, widow of the late John Briſtow, Eſq. of Bengal.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At his ſeat at Naction, near Lincoln, in the 75th. year of his age, the Right Hon. George Earl of Buckinghamſhire, Baron Hobart, of Blicklinge, his Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his ſon, the Right Hon. Robert LORD HOBART, late his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of ſtate for the Department of the war and Colonies.

The Counteſs Dowager of Shaftſbury.

George Salmon, Eſq of Nantwich, formerly Deputy Governer of Fort Marlborough, Eaſt Indies.

The Right Hon. Alexander Wedderburn, Earl of Roſly[illegible] Baron Loughborough,
Bar[illegible]erry, of Ireland.

FORT WILLIAM, April 23, 1805.

The following Declaration of the Native Inoculators in favor of Vaccine Innoculation, is publiſhed for general information:—

On Friday the 15th of March 1805, We, the underſigned Small Pox Inoculators, attended at the Native Hoſpital, and witneſſed the Inoculation of Panchcowree and Ramut, two Sons of Kulloo, Waſherman, a Muſſelman, with freſh Small Pox matter taken on the ſpot, from a boy in the ninth day of the eruption, in the natural way. Theſe Children were Inoculated in each arm by Birdjoo Paul, in the Bengalee manner, and in each fore-arm by Mr. Shoolbred in the Engliſh manner—and no doubt can be entertained, but they would have taken the Small Pox, if they had been ſuſceptible of infection from the matter of that diſeaſe. On examination of the Children on the 22d of March, no effect whatever appeared to have followed theſe Inoculations, from which we are ſatisfied, that the Children's conſtitutions had been rendered proof againſt the infection of Small Pox, by having previouſly undergone the Vaccine diſeaſe in January laſt, as appeared by the Regiſter kept by Mr. Shoolbred for that purpoſe.

On the 1ſt of March, Birdjoo Paul inoculated his own ſon Takoor Doſs with Vaccine matter at the Native Hoſpital, and he regularly went through the diſeaſe. On the 16th of March, he again inoculated this Child with Small Pox matter, as above, in the Bengalee manner, but no effect followed this ſecond Inoculation.

On the 17th, Ram Luckun Chuckerbutty, a Bramin, inoculated with Small Pox matter, Gopee, a Hindoo Girl, who had been Vaccinated on the 22d February, and had regularly gone through the diſeaſe—but neither did any effect follow this Inoculation. The matter uſed on this occaſion was of an equally genuine nature as the former—and the experiment was made in the native part of the Town, for the purpoſe of ſhewing ſome conſiderable Hindoos the decided power of the Vaccine diſeaſe in rendering the conſtitution unſuſceptible of Small Pox.

From the above fair, public and deciſive experiments, we are fully convinced, that the Vaccine diſeaſe does poſſeſs the ineſtimable power abovementioned, and being equally ſatisfied that it is attended with no danger, and hardly any inconvenience to the inoculated—we have no heſitation in declaring our opinion, that it is a ſafe and efficacious ſubſtitute for the Small Pox, and ought therefore to be generally adopted. A declaration which we make with the greater confidence, as we are not aware of any circumſtance which can render the adoption of this mild practice improper for ANY RANK OF HINDOOS.

(Signed) By Twenty-ſix Native Inoculators.

Calcutta, 24th March, 1805.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

In the fond hope of exciting diſcontent in Ireland, *Arthur O'Connor*, promoted to the rank of a General of Diviſion, has been ordered to write a treatiſe upon the ſtate of the Iriſh Catholics; endeavouring to convince them of grievances which do not exiſt, and groſsly exaggerating any diſadvantages under which they actually labour. This pamphlet, which is ſaid to be written in a ſtyle well calculated for its purpoſe will no doubt be widely circulated in Ireland. Doctor *M'Nevin*, who is alſo promoted to the rank of a General of Diviſion, has united his literary labours in this patriotic work. Under theſe circumſtances, no confidence in the univerſal loyalty of the land, however well founded, ſhould induce any relaxation of vigilance.

No enemy ever poſſeſſed ſo formidable, ſo extenſive, ſo ſubtle a ſyſtem of eſpionage, and ſecret influence, in every part of the world, as that of *Bonaparte*. It is upon the plan of the *Secret German Tribunals* of the twelfth century, matured, improved, and extended to a magnitude almoſt incredible, and exerciſed with a ſucceſs and refinement beyond what the moſt ingenious fancy has been able to deviſe in the many novels and tales, of which inviſible agencies and the inquiſition have been the ſubject. It is a well known fact that the Duke *D'Enghien* was appriſed of his danger ſome hours before his arreſt, and that his departure was delayed in purſuance of the advice of ſome French emigrants in his ſuite, the ſecret *ſpies* of *Bonaparte*, but whom the unfortunate Prince conſidered his ſincereſt friends. In the ſame way the *Bourbons* are watched by *Bonaparte's* ſecret emiſſaries.

There is no Cabinet or Council in Europe that is not ſurrounded by them. The *Publiciſte*, alluding to this ſyſtem of eſpionage, makes the following boaſt:—" Such is now our national *induſtry*, that in the ſeveral Foreign States upon the Continent *alone*, there are no fewer than 16,000 French Cooks, 12,552 French language maſters; 1892 French dancers, 606 French actors; 721 French actreſſes; 944 French muſicians. In the different foreign cities upon the Continent are 106 French theatres, of which 24 are in Ruſſia alone; 366 French *Reſtaurateurs* are beſides eſtabliſhed abroad, who employ 5000 French ſervants; and 1400 French citizens are known and regiſtered at our police as *valets de chambre* to foreign Princes and Noblemen." But though not one of theſe may be in England or Ireland, ti would be a ſtupid abuſe of experience, and of the moſt ſuperficial knowledge of human nature, to ſuppoſe that *Bonaparte* has not agents in Ireland; men eager to abuſe the paſſions and the ignorance of the lower claſſes, for the purpoſe of exciting diſcontent & diſaffection.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

We learn that a miſunderſtanding ſubſiſts between the Cabinets of Stockholm and Copenhagen.—Ruſſia exerts its good offices to reſtore harmony between the two Courts, and we truſt that they will prove ſucceſsful. The King of Sweden has, however, recently forbidden the importation of all Daniſh books into his dominions. Theſe two Courts regard each other with the ſame malignancy, and hatred, as do thoſe of Auſtria and Pruſſia. What abſurdity to imagine that thoſe powers will cordially co-operate in a War againſt France!

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

SPAIN is afflicted by more than one Calamity, here contagious diſeaſes, there earthquakes, in other places civil commotions ſpread alarm and deſolation. The diſorders which have taken place in Biſcay have riſen to ſuch a pitch, that the king has judged it neceſſary to ſend thither an army of 20,000 men, for the purpoſe of reſtoring tranquillity.—This army is compoſed of a column of Caſtilian grenadiers of about 4000 men; the African Regiment, a Catalonian Regiment, a corps of cavalry, &c. A public letter from Bilboa, dated the 26th. Nov. gives ſome details relative to the origin and progreſs of the troubles in that province. " The Biſcay ruſtics (ſays the abovementioned letter) diſcontented with an arrangement which had recently been made for levying the militia, began by taking up arms to the number of about 1800 men. This number ſoon increaſed to upwards of 4000. The commandant of his Majeſty's troops then marched againſt the rebels, and attacked them on a mountain where they had poſted themſelves; but, after an obſtinate conteſt, the king's forces were obliged to retreat. The loſs was conſiderable on both ſides—Lieut. Colonel Upurdibelz, of the Royal Army, loſt his life in the engagement. Several of the ringleaders of the inſurgents were likewiſe killed or dangerouſly wounded. The rebels, however, after this ſucceſs, conſiderably increaſed their numbers, there are already nearly 10,000 inſurgents in arms. The Royal troops intrenched themſelves, with the utmoſt diſpatch, in the plains of Tortulo."

A report has been circulated for ſome days paſt that a very extraordinary arrangement is about to take places, by which the king of Spain it is ſaid, is to be ſet aſide, on account of imbecility, from his executive functions, and that a council of Regency, conſiſting of the Queen, the Prince of peace, &c. is to be formed, to the excluſion of the Heir of the Crown, through of mature age and capacity, the prince of the Aſturias being upwards of 22 years age.

A letter from a gentleman at Gothenburg ſtates, that the lateſt intelligence from Stockholm announced that a treaty had been entered into between Great Britain and Sweeden, in which it was agreed, that *on being ſubſidized*, a large portion of the Swediſh army and navy were to be at the diſpoſal of his Britannic Majeſty. Ruſſia was ſuppoſed to be a party in the treaty.

We feel great pleaſure in being able to inform the public, that an inſtitution for the gratuitous inoculation of the *Cow Pock* is eſtabliſhed under the patronage of His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and a long liſt of moſt reſpectable names.

The Military Orphan Aſylum at Chelſea, has at preſent 220 boys and Girls on their eſtabliſhment. Preparations are making for the reception of 400 more, which are expected from various parts of the United Kingdom, in the courſe of a week. This benevolent Inſtitution will, when completed, maintain, clothe, and educate 1000 Boys and Girls, the helpleſs children or orphans of thoſe in every branch of his Majeſty's ſervice.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York has iſſued an order, directing, that neither the Guards, nor any Volunteer Corps, ſhall on any pretence uſe gunpowder, on their ſeveral field days, until further orders.

A Letter from Verdun, dated the 9th inſt. contradicts the report, that the Engliſh now detained there had been all ordered into confinement, in conſequence of Sir James Crauford's quitting France contradictory to his parole. This letter ſtates, that ſo far from being under cloſe confinement, they were allowed every indulgence which the nature of their ſituation admitted. They have now not only perfect liberty to traverſe the town, but are even permitted to hunt, fiſh, &c. in the adjacent parts of the country.

On Thurſday morning the remains of His Grace the Duke of Leinſter were interred in the family vault at Kildare. His Grace's diſorder was a ſtranguary, and his ſufferings were extremely ſevere.

The French General *Lavoilet* has demanded of the Spaniſh Governor of Cuba, 40,000 dollars, to maintain the French fugitive troops there. This demand being refuſed, *Lavoilet* declared that he would not be accountable for the conduct of his people, and the Spaniſh troops have been ordered to arreſt ſuch as commit exceſſes.

The French muſt be ſo glutted with valuable acquiſitions in the countries they have overrun, that they cannot be ſuppoſed very deſirons to poſſeſs themſelves of the few trifles of which we can boaſt. After placing the *Egyptian Pyramids* in Paris, they will hardly condeſcend to accept of *Stonehenge* or the *Giant's Cauſeway*, and what have we elſe?

A *Cockney* being informed that the French *gun-boats* were to be rowed by *Sweeps*, ſaid, that he very much pitied the unfortunate *Children* who were to be employed on that occaſion.

The Iriſh Attorneys' Corps have made an offer of their ſervice in Great Britain. Their brethren, on this ſide of the water, have entered a *noli proſequi*, on this proceeding.

Although ſome of our officers run away with ladies, and make *priſoners* of them—they ſeem to have no objection, after a moderate time, to *exchange* them.

HAMBUR[illegible] MAIL.

[F]ROM THE DUTCH, FRENCH AND GERMA[N] PAPERS.

L[ett]ers from Constantinople of the 20th of Nov[ember], that the Russian Ambassado[r], has conclude[d with] some Grecian and Armenian merchants, contra[cts] for the delivery of [p]rovisions to a Russian flee[t, d]aily expected [fr]om the Black Sea, in the Dardanelles. The [su]m contracted for amounts to one million of dollars.

PARIS,—9TH. DECEMBER.

The veterans had demanded a second solemn mass, which was again, last Sunday, celebrated in the church of St Roch, by the Bishop of Coutance. The sermon pronounced by him on this occasion gave the greatest pleasure, and made the greatest impression. The prelate began by desiring his auditors always to remember the glory they had acquired under the eyes of that Sovereign Emperor, who has permitted them that day to assemble in the temple of his and their God "Ah!" continued he, "how magnificent is that Picture presented to us this day in this superb church: the alliance, of what religion has the most august, and of what valour has the most imposing! Soldiers! never forget that the God whom Turenne made it his glory to worship; whom the victor of Marengo adores, and before whom his Imperial Majesty has been seen to prostrate himself can never be the God of cowards! and that therefore nothing is common between you and the cowardly Englishmen, either in religion or in politics; either in this world, or in the next. This eloquent, beautiful, and very applicable remark, caused an universal murmur of approbation among a numerous assembly present —

Our Ambassador, Hedauville, has to pay his expences at St. Petersburgh, and during his return to France, received, from the Emperor Napoleon, a present in ready [m]oney, valued at 40,000 roubles.

Among other [remark]able prisoners of State in the Temple, is Genera[l] [illegible], who distinguished himself so much in Holland [and] Germany.

English emissaries [spre]ad about the most absurd reports concerning the [pa]triot Mehee. One day he has hanged himself, and the next they kill him in a duel. For some days past the Parisian Cockneys have be[en] amused with a story that a certain returned emigrant ha[d] cut off Mehee's ears in a duel, in the Bois de Boulogne. The fact is, that Mehee continues to possess his ears, as well as the esteem of all *patriots, entire.*—(*Journal des Defenseurs*).

During the late German fairs at Franckfort and Leipsig, several thousand dozens of snuff-boxes have been sold, with the portraits of Pichegru, Moreau, Georges, the Duke of Enghien, and other condemned or accused conspirators. They have sold very cheap, because English gold has made up the difference, and the loss to the fabricators of these Angloman productions —(*Journal de Paris*).

They write from Venice, that the English have been moving heaven and earth to produce an Insurrection against the French in the kingdom of Naples. The unexpected arrest of all British subjects and their accomplices, has, therefore, very much disappointed them. The Italian *Anglo-mans* regard themselves now as persons coming from the other world. Their surprise would be pleasant enough, was not their cause so very serious Our special military commissions will surprise them yet more by and bye. It is to be hoped that this strange and fatiguing combat between British pride and the repose of the world, is drawing to a close, and that all British subjects will for ever be regarded as the *Helots* of the universe, as outlaws suffered no where, but proscribed and detested every were.—*Journal de Paris.*

ZURICKZEE, NOV. 13.—Accounts from Paris of the 10th state, that various letters from the North concur in asserting that the Cabinet of PETERSBURGH, after mature deliberation, has come to the resolution of *taking no part in the War between France and England.* As to the state of affairs with the Porte, is was rumoured that Marshal Brune was not to return direct to Paris, but that he is to wait at Vienna for the arrival of a courier from Constantinople, [the]se dispatches are confidently expected to be of such a nature as will induce him to remain in that city. In the mean time, troops are marching from every quarter to reinforce the army under General St. Cyr.

The information contained in the Vienna Gazette of this day's date is exceedingly interesting. It announces to the public the result and secret of the correspondence or negociations of this Court, in regard to acknowledging the new Imperial family of France. The family of Bonaparte will be acknowledged as such, and the title [illegible] Emperor of Austria will be acquired in return by the Archducal H[ous]e.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 14.—The trade of Hamburgh is embrassed anew, by a cordon of numerous troops which the Danish Government intended to draw along its coast and along the Elbe, to preserve it from the contagion of the yellow fever. As the greatest strictness is exercised with regard to the importation of merchandise, the trade of Hamburgh must necessarily suffer much distress in consequence of this rigour. The Board of health of Copenhagen has persuaded the Danish Government to prohibit, in the most rigid manner, all importations of wood, cloth, &c.

AUSBOURGH, DEC. 16.—The last accounts from Italy announce that the news of the rupture between England and Spain has produced there the greatest sensation. All Spanish vessels have received orders from their Court not to quit the ports at which they at present are till they shall be authorized by their Government.

In Sicily every thing is quiet. There are there many English agents employed in making considerable purchases of provisions for supplying the magazines of Malta, from which the whole fleet of Admiral Nelson derives its subsistence. It was some time since asserted, that the yellow fever prevailed in that island, but the report is not confirmed. Lord Nelson has received reinforcements both of ships of the line and frigates, which have been sent from the ports in England; he is stationed about forty leagues from Toulon, and watches at once the ports of France and Spain on the coast of the Mediterranean. All Spanish merchant ships that he can seize are sunk after their cargoes are taken out.

STUTGARD, SEPT. 27.— An Association has been formed, consisting of a great many German Princes, under the [title] of "*The Union of Franckfort.*" Their object is to watch over their Privileges and Intere[sts].

OFFICIAL [P]APERS.

The General of Brigad[e] Alexander Rouss[e]au, Commander of the [C]oasts and Ports of the Meuse, to the Lords of the Magistracy of the City of Rotterdam.

Head-quarters, Rotterdam, Nov. 15th. 1804.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to inform you, that the General in Chief having received fresh Orders from his Majesty the Emperor relative to commerce and the extraordinary measures to be adopted against England, has charged me to acquaint the merchants, that ships known to have come from England, or the Captains of which shall declare on Oath that they come from English ports, shall be seized.

The moderation of the General in Chief made him exclude from this measure all colonial produce, and apply the seizure only to prohibited merchandize; but he has received orders to seize the whole cargoes of the ships, if there be any English merchandize on board.

Such seizure is to take place, and to be effected without any exception or modification.

Yet such is his affection, that he has charged me in his letter of 21 Brumaire (12 November,) to inform the trade, that he will not put this measure into execution till after the expiration of 14 days, in order to give the merchants time to make the necessary dispositions for the arrival of the ships consigned to them from Embden or other neutral ports.

I request you, therefore, Gentlemen, to inform the trade [illegible] immediately, and in the official way, and to acknowledge the receipt hereof.

I salute you with particular esteem.

Official Note sent by the British Government to foreign Courts, respecting the seizure of Sir George Rumbold.

"His Majesty had received intelligence of the unp[recedented] violence committed at Hamburgh, in the seizure of the person and official papers of Sir G. Rumbold, his Minister to that city, in his own house, by a party of French Soldiers, on the 25th. October.

"After the repeated proofs which the French Government has by its conduct exhibited of absolute contempt for every principle of the law of nations, his Majesty cannot be astonished at this monstrous outrage on the independence of a feeble and defenceless state.

"His Majesty, however, owes it, not only to himself and the respectable and unfortunate city whose rights have been immediately attacked, but to his relations with the rest of Europe, and the dignity of every power which still retains the desire and the means of maintaining its independence, nor to postpone for a moment his solemn protest against an aggression so atrocious If any thing could possibly add to the alarming and insulting nature of this act, it would be found in the explanation which it is said the French Resident at Hamburgh gave, that the whole took place in consequence of an order transmitted by the Minister of Police at Paris to the Commander of the French troops in Hanover.

"His Majesty is persuaded that there cannot exist a power on the continent which can remain insensible to the consequence of a measure, the principle and example of which directly menace all the Courts whose situation exposes them to the inroads of the French Soldiers, which tends to the destruction of the sacred rights of all neutral territory, to the extinction of the long established intercourse betwixt independent states, and to the anhihilation of the privileges of Diplomatic Ministers, formerly recognized and respected by all nations and ages.

Downing Street, Nov 5, 1804.

MADRID, NOV. 12.—The English Charge d'Affaires departed from hence on the 14th inst, for Lisbon, and on the 19th. General Bournonville arrived here to resume his former post at our Court. We do not, however, learn that any orders have been sent, ordering our Ambassador to quit the Court of London, notwithstanding intelligence has been received that Admiral Cochrane, on the North-West coast, is imitating the conduct of Nelson along that of Catalonia. The frigate the Sabina, from Mexico, having on board about three millions of piastres is safely arrived at Vigo.

ROUEN,—2d. November.

The great affairs that occupied the Special Military Commission, terminated yesterday. The Government Reporter recapitulated all the facts, and drew his conclusions, in a speech, of which the following are some fragments:—

"We have a great, but salutary example to set. On the one hand, you see guilt with all its audacity: on the other, innocence with all its candour; the oppressed, who holds out his supplicating hands to you; the wicked, who meditates crimes In the contest which is about to take place, the address of a villain may sometimes produce embarrassment; but read in his eyes, but follow his discourse, and the confusion of both, as much as the evidence of the facts, will soon shew you his guilt.

"Of these fifteen, three only have escaped; the other twelve are before you. Doubtless the accused were the original authors of a plot so detestable, that they had demanded the price of it from that atrocious Government, which, for such a length of time, has pensioned all traitors, and rewarded all crimes.

"There is no doubt that the great majority of the present culprits are not less to be blamed than pitied in this important proceeding, and that their credulity with respect to the guilty principals, is at bottom the only crime which they have in reality committed.—But, it is also to be believed, than in this latter number, there may be found men, governed by the vilest motives, who could not justify themselves from the crime which is imputed to them. The renewal of the war with this nation, essentially the enemies, and deeply jealous of the French nation, presented them with a new occasion for developing means the most easy to combat; they accordingly collected together all the villains whom the sword of the law pursued, and to whom their government grants a special protection, more particularly when they are Frenchmen, and base enough to betray their country."

The Court, deliberating in secret, the President having laid down the laws according to the usual forms, and having collected the votes, commencing by the youngest Judge, pronounced a verdict of Guilty against the following persons:

The Clerce, alias Bailli, alias Godefroy, alias Le Page (*contumacious*) aged 42 years, a native of Bazouche, department de l'Orne, ex-professor of the Seminary Saint Martel of Paris.

Pierre-Marie Poids, alias la Rose alias Gaubert, alias Martin, alias Villesemme, Veille Perruque, alias Besaoe, (*contumacious*) aged 40 years, carrier, inhabiting the farm de l'Ecuelle Trouce, Commune of St Martin les-Boulogne-sur-Mer, department des Pas de Calais.

Œussel-Nymphe de Preville alias Dubuisson, aged 20 years, living usually at Mont-Lambert, Commune de St. Marting les-Boulogne-sur-Mer, (*contumacious*).

Jean-Louis Philipi, a grocer, living at Preport, aged 33 years.

Jaques Joseph Duponchel, aged 28 years, employed in the inspection of signals, and institutor at Treport

Jean-Antoine Dieppois aged 38 years, a master-fisherman at Treport.

All convicted of being *spies* for England; of being the authors of a correspondence, whose end was to make known to that power the situation of the troops of the Empire, their strength, their opinions, their instructions, the situation of the national flotilla, the signals of the marines, and propagating injurious calumnies on the Emperor's person and the Chiefs of the army; and three have been condemned, by the commission, to death, and are to be executed (*shot*) within 24 hours. The other nine were acquitted.

The three condemned persons were shot next day.—They behaved, say the French papers, with great courage.

COURT OF KING's BENCH,—Dec. 13.

GARDNER v. JADIS.

Mr. Erskine applied to put off the trial of this cause, upon an affidavit stating the want of a material witness. It was an action for criminal conversation, at the suit of Captain Gardner of the Navy, *the son of Lord Gardner.* Endeavours had been used to find a woman, (Mrs. Gardners Servant) without whose testimony it was impossible to proceed with the cause. The affidavit did not state that the witness was expected within any limited time. The Learned Counsel said he hoped his Lordship would allow the cause to be a *remanet,* with liberty for the plaintiff to withdraw the record, if he should not to be able to procure the witness,

Mr. Garrow requested the affidavit might be put in, in order that he might see whether it disclosed sufficient grounds for postponing the trial. The cause was not tried—nothing further was said, nor could we learn whether it was intended to bring the matter on at all.

Chevalier *Mouradgead d'Ohsson,* late Swedish Minister in Turkey, is now publishing a new work intitled, *Tableau Historique de l'Orient.* The two first parts contain every thing concerning the present situation of Persia, and the other parts explain, in a clear, and distinct manner, the internal and relative situations of every power in India. Born at Constantinople, the author speaks all the oriental languages, and his passed ten years in travels in Persia and India: The work is spoken of in very high terms.

The 15th, and 96th. Regiments, which were under orders for the West Indies, are now destined to occupy Madeira.

The orders recently issued by the Batavian Government, directing the Custom-house Officers not to pay attention to any orders, except those which came from them, has given great offence to the French Military Officers, who have sent off a Courier to Paris, for fresh instructions; and in the mean time, pay no regard to the decree of the Dutch Government. An additional body of the French Troops has been sent to the Texel, for the purpose of opposing the execution of the orders alluded to:

Great opposition is made in the new Westphalia possessions of Prussia to the military conscription. Formerly the inhabitants of this country never raised a similar soldier; they only paid a small fine, which was applied to the raising of recruits. They lately dispatched a deputation to his Prussian Majesty, to make remonstrances on this subject. The Monarch received him amicably, and thus addressed him:—"You know that Prussia is a Military Government, and that its armies can by no means be entirely composed of foreigners. Furnish me with the means of completing my troops with a sufficient number of volunteers from the natives, when I shall hear your proposition with satisfaction; but at present I must have recourse to the military conscription. I am myself the first soldier in my kingdom, but it is impossible to defend it alone."

CORK, DEC. 24.—The squadron destined for the protection of this country against invasion is to be under the command of that distinguished and gallant Officer, Lord Gardner, in the Hibernia, the finest ship in the world. Protected by such a force, under such an Admiral, we have no reason to apprehend any sudden assault from the enemy on this part of our coast. Superadded to this essential measure of security, it is but justice to the Government to say, that the military arrangements bespeak an equal degree of attention to our internal strength. Those fine battalions intended lately for the West Indies, the 15th. 90th. and 96th. regiments of foot, are again restored to the force of this kingdom. Their heavy baggage has been disembarked, and forwarded to their respective quarters.

DEC. 28.—We have not b[een] any accounts from Bearhaven later than the 24th. At that time the Thunderer 74, was on shore on Bear Island, & no hopes are entertained that she will be got off. On the 23d. his Majesty's ship the Princess Royal arrived in the harbour, and took on board a considerable quantity of her stores, guns, and shot; and the arrival of the Goliah, 74, a frigate, and an empty transport, on the 24th. was favourable to the removal of her remaining stores.

In the periodical work, called the *Miroir de la France,* is the following observation concerning the political connections of different States: "The German Empire, Austria and Prussia, are without any treaty of alliance at all. Russia has had a treaty with Denmark since 1795, and with Sweden since 1799. France has treaties of alliances with Spain, Holland, Switzerland, and the Italian Republic. England has a treaty with Portugal. The United States of America have no alliance with any state whatever. By this it is seen that except France, all other states are isolated from most other nations."

Severe laws against emigration will soon be published in Holland. The richest and most respectable inhabitants, particularly at Rotterdam, have emigrated and settled themselves in England, at Antwerp, or at Embden. They carried their fortunes with them in their pocket books.

A number of persons were lately arrested in La Vendée, on suspicion of having favoured the landing of some English spies; but they have been set at liberty; it appearing that there were no grounds for this suspicion.

Letters from Cherbourg mention that six English frigates continue to cruise before that town, of which they never lose sight, though they keep at a distance from the batteries.

The Bavarian army consists of eighteen regiments of infantry; six battalions of light infantry; nine regiments of cavalry, making in the whole 40,000 men, it will be augmented with 6000 men more.

Pensa, a merchant at Leghorn, has been arrested for selling provisions to the English fleet. He will be tried by a Military Commission. Three merchants from Genoa, and two of Leghorn, have already *been shot for the same crime.*

Letters from the Russian frontiers, state, that a treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Russia will, in all probability, soon be concluded; under the auspices of Count Markow, who is now in high favour with his Sovereign.

The Russian fleet in the Baltic is in complete readiness to put to sea, and the preparations in the Black Sea are continued with unremitting vigour.

A portrait of Mr. Pitt, considered a striking likeness, is in the hands of the engraver. The impressions are only intended for that gentleman's private friends.

Lord Nelson has been reinforced by several more ships, which have enabled him to divide his fleet into two squadrons.

Portugal has opened a loan of 2,800,000 livres to satisfy the last demands of France. The interest offered is ten per cent.

The special military commission at Mentz, in the department of Mont Tonnere, has condemned to *death* Schnitter, Writters, and Muller, *suspected of having recruited for some foreign power.* The night before their execution, they found, however, means to escape from prison, by the treachery of the jailor's wife, who, after locking up her husband in one of the dungeons, set these criminals at liberty, and accompanied them in their flight.

A very numerous company of the friends and supporters of that excellent Institution, the Asylum for *Deaf* and *Dumb,* dined together at the London Tavern, on Wednesday last, H. C. Combe, Esq. in the chair. After dinner, the worthy Alderman announced the introduction of the objects of this Institution, in number at present between forty and fifty, boys and girls, of healthy and interesting appearance, who in procession, with the Stewards, advanced slowly round the room, exhibiting pleasing specimens of penmanship, proficiency in arithmetic, workmanship as tailors and shoemakers, &c. Applications for relief are so numerous, that it is found necessary to erect a new Asylum, for which purpose several handsome donations were announced in the course of the evening, as well as many subscriptions for the general purposes of the institution.

It is talked of in the neighbourhood of *Billingsgate,* that the most eminent of the *vociferous* nymphs are about to form a corps to engage the *French Amazonians.*—If, according to the old Greek *Epictetus,* "the *tongue* is the *weapon* of women," it is humbly conceived, that the *piscatory* ladies alluded to, will enter the field of battle *completely armed.*

RETORT COURTEOUS.

IN "*Gaite de Cœur,*" said Lady P—a—
My Lord, my dear? what would you do,
Shou'd our invaders, 'mong their designs,
Of English Wives make *Concubines*?

My heart! my love! he cried, I fear,
Shou'd we have so much cause for weeping,
That we must take, our grief to cheer,
Their *Amazonian* corps *in keeping.*

Bonaparte's flatterers liken him to *Achilles.* Do they remind him ever, that this great warrier received his death when he least expected it—from *Paris.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, May 8, 1805.

MAJOR ALEXANDER ALLAN of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, having retired from the Service (in Europe) previouſly to his late promotion, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to cancel that part of the General Order of the 22d ultimo, which promoted Major Allan to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, vice Green—and to direct that the following promotions and corrections of rank ſhall take place.

3d. Regiment of Native Infantry.

Major *Thomas Boles*, Captain *George Wilſon*, and Captain Lieutenant *Henry H. Pepper*, to take rank from 15th November 1804.

Senior Major of Infantry *Henry Naſh*, from the 4th. Regiment, to be Lieutenant colonel, vice Green transferred to the Invalid Liſt, date of commiſſion the 13th. March 1805.

4th. Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain *James Wilſon* to be Major, vice Naſh, Captain Lieutenant *Thomas Webſter* to be Captain of a company, vice Wilſon, and Lieutenant *T. F. Duggan* to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Webſter promoted; date of commiſſion 13th. March 1805.

10th. Native Regiment.

Captain *John Goldſworthy* to be Major, vice Ridge retired from the Service, Captain Lieutenant *Saltwell* to be Captain of a company, vice Goldſworthy, and Lieutenant *W C. Fraſer* to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Saltwell promoted, date of Commiſſion 30th. April 1805.

His Lordſhip in Council is pleaſed to promote the following Officers of Artillery to the rank of Lieutenants, to complete the Eſtabliſhment.

Lieutenant Fireworker *E. J. A. Dreffield*, to be Lieutenant, vice Court promoted, date of rank 17th Auguſt 1804.

Lieutenant Fireworker *J Maxwell*, to be Lieutenant, vice Purvis deceaſed, date of rank, 9th. October 1804.

Captain *Alexander Mackintoſh*, of the 22d. Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Superintendent of Bazars and Brinjarries, and Lieutenant *William Ormſby*, of the 15th. Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Deputy Judge Advocate of the Subſidiary Force of His Highneſs the Nizam, vice Batchelor reſigned.

In conſequence of the appointment of Captain Lieutenant Noble, of Artillery, to command the Mounted Troop which has been formed at this Preſidency, of the employment of Captain Stone, as Aid-de-camp to Major General Smith, and Captain Lieutenant Franke, of Artillery, in the Manufacture of Ordnance Carriages at the Preſidency, His Lordſhip in Council has been pleaſed to make the following Appointments in the Ordnance Department.

Captain *Sir John Sinclair, Bart.* of Artillery, to be commiſſary of Stores at Cannanore.

Captain Lieutenant *J. D. Brown*, of Artillery, to act and draw allowances as commiſſary of Stores, at the Mount, in abſence of Captain Stone; and Captain Lieutenant *M. H. Court*, of Artillery, to act and draw allowances as commiſſary of Stores at Trichinopoly, in abſence of Captain Lieutenant Franke.

His Lordſhip in Council has been pleaſed to appoint Mr Aſſiſtant Surgeon *Balmain*, to take charge of the Diſpenſary, and to be Aſſiſtant to the Garriſon Surgeon of Fort St. George, vice Scarman promoted.

Head-Quarters Choultry Plain, May 6, 1805.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Mr. Scarman, Surgeon of the 21ſt Regiment Native Infantry, will join the 2d Battalion.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon *M'Caſkill*, (from the 21ſt Native Regiment) is poſted to the 9th. Regiment and to the 1ſt Battalion, vice Greaves.

IN conformity to His Majeſty's pleaſure publiſhed in General Orders, dated Horſe Guards, 11th April 1804, it is directed that Officers, ſerving upon the MEDICAL STAFF of the Army, belonging to the Eſtabliſhment of Fort St George, ſhall reſpectively wear the UNIFORMS undermentioned, viz.

Firſt Member of the Medical Board.

Scarlet Coat, ſingle breaſted, with Black Velvet Collar and Cuffs, ſlaſhed Sleeves and Skirts, yellow Hoſpital Staff Buttons, two Epaulets embroidered with Gold on black Velvet, with two Gold embroidered Button Holes on the Collar, two on each Cuff, and two plain on the Sleeves.

Cocked Hat, with Black Feather, black Buttons and black ſilk Loop.

White Pantaloons, and half Boots;

Black (Waiſt) Sword Belt, Regulation Sword and Sword Knot, as approved for Officers of Infantry.

Second & Third Members of the Medical Board.

Scarlet Coat, ſingle breaſted, with black Velvet Collar and Cuffs, ſlaſhed Sleeves and Skirts, yellow Hoſpital Staff Buttons, two Epaulettes embroidered with Gold on black Velvet, one embroidered Button-hole on the Collar, one on each Cuff, and two plain on the Sleeves.

Cocked Hat, with black Feather, black button and black ſilk Loop.

White Pantaloons, and half Boots.

Black (Waiſt) Sword Belt, Regulation Sword and Sword Knot, as approved for Officers of Infantry.

Superintending Surgeons of Diviſions of the Army.

Scarlet Coat, ſingle breaſted, with black Velvet Collar and Cuffs, ſlaſhed Sleeves and Skirts, yellow Hoſpital Staff Buttons, two Epaulettes embroidered with Gold on black Velvet, one Button on the Collar, one on the black Cuff, and two on the Sleeves;

Cocked Hat, with black, Feather, black Button and black ſilk Loop;

White Pantaloons and half Boots;

Black (Waiſt) Sword Belt, Regulation Sword and Sword, Knot, as approved for Officers of Infantry.

Medical Storekeeper at Fort St. George.

Is to wear the Uniform of Superintending Surgeons of Diviſions of the Army, with the exception of Silver Epauletts and Buttons, for Gold.

Garriſon Surgeons.

Scarlet Coat, ſingle breaſted, with Black Velvet Collar, and Cuffs, ſlaſhed Sleeves and Skirts, yellow Hoſpital Staff Buttons, one Epaulett on the right Shoulder, embroidered with Gold on black Velvet, one Button on the Collar, one on the Cuffs, and two on the Sleeves.

Cocked Hat, with black Feather, black Button, and black Silk Loops.

With Pantaloons and Half Boots;

Black (Waiſt) Sword Belt, Regulation Sword, and Sword Knot, as approved for Officers of Infantry.

The Surgeon of the Preſidency General Hoſpital.

Is to wear the Uniform of Garriſon Surgeons.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon of the Diſpenſary at Ft. St. Geo.

Scarlet Coat, ſingle breaſted, with black Velvet Cuffs ſlaſhed Sleeves and Skirts, yellow Hoſpital Staff Buttons one Epaulette on the Right Shoulder, one button on the Collar, one on the black Cuff, and one on the Sleeves.

Cocked Hat, with black Feather, black Button, and black ſilk Loop;

Black (Waiſt) Sword Belt, Regulation Sword and Sword Knot, as approved for Officers of Infantry.

Regimental Surgeons and Aſſiſtants.

Are to wear the Uniform of the Regiment, the Coat, or Jacket, to be without Facings, but with the Regimental Colour for Collar and Cuffs, and each one Epaulette on the Right Shoulder.

Aſſiſtant Surgeons attended to Diviſion, Garriſon or Hoſpitals.

Scarlet Coat, with Black velvet Collar, ſingle breaſted ſlaſhed Sleeves and Skirts, yellow Hoſpital Staff Buttons, an Epaulett on the Right Shoulder, one Button on the Collar, and two on the Sleeves.

Cocked Hat, with Black Feather, black Button, and black ſilk Loop.

White Pantaloons and Half Boots.

Black (Waiſt) Sword Belt, Regulation Sword and Sword Knot, as approved for Officers of Infantry.

OPINION OF THE JUDGES.

On the right of the King to the care education, and diſpoſal in Marriage, of his grand Children.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY

In humble obedience to your Majeſty's commands, ſignified to us by the Right Honorable the Lord Chancellor, requiring the opinion of all your Majeſty's Judges upon the following queſtion, viz.—

"Whether the education and the care of the perſons of his Majeſty's grand children now in England, and of Prince Frederick, eldeſt ſon of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, when his Majeſty ſhall think fit to cauſe him to come into England, and the ordering the place of their abode, and appointing their Governors and Governeſſes, and other inſtructors, attendants, and ſervants, and the care and approbation of their marriages, when grow up, belongs of right to his Majeſty as King of this realm, or not?"

We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, being ten of your Majeſty's Judges, together with the other two Judges, having taken the ſame into conſideration and after the moſt diligent ſearch that we could in this time make into Acts and proceedings of Parliament, treaties, public inſtruments and records, hiſtories and law books, and conſideration of the powers and prerogatives which from time to time, in very many inſtances have been exerciſed and owned to belong to your Majeſty's Royal anceſtors and predeceſſors with relation to the marriages and care of the perſons of the branches of the Royal Family, and of the great concern of the whole kingdom in ſo important a truſt, and after having, purſuant to your Majeſty's farther command, ſignified in like manner to us, heard a learned Sergeant at Law, who, by the command of his Royal Highneſs, laid before us ſeveral things relating to the queſtion aforeſaid; and after conferences and deliberations upon all the matters aforeſaid, and what occurred to us and the other Judges thereupon, we are humbly of opinion, that the education and care of the perſons of your Majeſty's grand children now in England, and of Prince Frederick, eldeſt ſon of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, when your Majeſty ſhall think fit to cauſe him to come into England and the ordering the place of their abode, and other inſtructors attendants, and ſervants, and the care and approbation of their marriages when grown up, do belong of right to your Majeſty, as King of this Realm.

All which we moſt humbly ſubmit to your Majeſty's great wiſdom.

(*Signed*) PARKER,—R. TRACY.—P. KING.—R. DORMER.—T. BURY.—J. PRATT.—L. POWYS.—J. MONTAGUE.—J. BLENCOE. FORTESCUE.

Mr. Baron Price and Mr. Juſtice Eyre's opinion upon the Prince's caſe, 1ſt. February 1717.

To the King's Most Excellent Majeſty.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

In humble confidence to your Majeſty's commands, ſignified to your Judges by the Right Honorable the Lord Chancelor, we have taken into conſideration the following queſtion (as given above)

And we are humbly of opinion, that the education and care of the perſons of your Majeſty's grand children the ordering the place of their abode, and appointing their Governors, Governeſſes, and other inſtructors, attendants, and ſervants, belong to the Prince, their father. But that the care and approbation of their marriages, when grown up, belongs to your Majeſty, as King of this Realm.

This, Sir, is our humble opinion, but when we acquaint your Majeſty that the care and approbation of the marriages of your grand children belong to your Majeſty as King of this Realm, we deſire to be underſtood as ſpeaking of a care and approbation not excluſive of the Prince their father. But as your Majeſty's care will always be employed for the good of the Royal Family and the welfare of your people, ſo it is a duty incumbent upon every member of the Royal Family to apply to your Majeſty; and receive your Royal approbation upon every occaſion of this kind, for we find that all negociations of marriages in the Royal Family, have been carried on by the intervention of the Crown, and ſuch marriages as have been contracted without the Royal conſent and approbation, have been thought contempts of the regal authority: but we find no inſtance where a marriage has been treated by the Crown for any perſon of the Royal Family; without the conſent of the father, and we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that there is no one expreſſion in any of our law books that warrants any ſuch aſſertion.

As to the other part of the queſtion, in anſwer to which we cannot concur with the other Judges, it is our duty humbly to lay before your Majeſty, that in our opinion the father hath in all caſes a right to the cuſtody and education of his children, and this we take to be clear from the general rule of the law.

But not to inſiſt that by the laws of England no father has ſuch a power over his children, even in their minority, as the Roman law gave, it is undeniable that with us marriage hath the nature of a true and proper emancipation of the perſon of the ſon, and by conſequence, even upon the grounds of the Roman law, the grandfather with us can have no right to the children of the ſon, but the father only. If, therefore, nothing otherwiſe appears to diſtinguiſh the caſe of the Royal Family, there can be no foundation upon which any prerogative can be eſtabliſhed in the inſtance now in queſtion, and we humbly apprehend that the only precedents which can be alledged to ſupport ſuch a prerogative, when conſidered, will not be found ſufficient.

The firſt, in the 22d. of Henry the Third, entitled, in Rymer, *de Alianora filia Galfridi.* &c. in only a declaration under the Great Seal that Wm. Talbot had ſurrendered to King Henry the Third the Caſtle of Glouceſter. *et Alienoram conſanguinem ſuam ſanamet incolumem.* What can be inferred from hence is hard to determine, any further than that this Alianor was in ward to the Crown, and had been committed to the care of Talbot, who had ſurrendered her and her eſteate ſafe again to the King.

The other precedent, which in the 11th. of Henry the Fourth, is a grant of an annual ſum of 500 marks to the Prince of Wales for the expence of the maintenance of Edmund Earl of March and his brother, ſo long as they ſhould remain in the Prince's cuſtody, to whom they had been committed the February before. As to this, it appears by the hiſtory and records of thoſe times that Roger de Mortimer, their father was killed in Ireland 22 R. 2. and that their mother ſoon after married Sir Edward Carlton, Lord Powis, and died 7th. Henry 4. ſo that the eldeſt ſon was then in ward to the Crown, by reaſon of his lands held of the Crown, as were his Lordſhips of Wigmore and Clare, *inter alia*; and his brother Roger was then an infant of very tender age, and under the care of the King as next relation: and it appears that he died very young; in which latter caſe we humbly conceive that the care which the King was pleaſed to take of an infant and orphan ſo nearly related to him, will not be a precedent to eſtabliſh a power in the Crown to diſpoſe of the cuſtody of a child while his father is living.

If any ſtreſs can be laid upon printed hiſtory, the caſe of Richard, ſon of Edward the Black Prince, will be an inſtance againſt this power, ſuppoſed to be lodged by law in the grandfather. He, being a minor, lived with his father as part of his family and his father appointed his Governor, of which we have this relation in Holingſhead—that Sir Simon Burlie, kinſman to Dr. Burlie, one of the inſtructors of Edward the Black Prince having been admitted among other young gentlemen to be ſchool-fellow with the Prince, he grew in ſuch credit and favour with him, that afterwards, when his ſon, Richard of Bourdeaux, was born, the Prince, for ſpecial truſt and confidence which he had in the ſaid Simon Burlie, committed the governance and education of his ſon Richard to him—and, after the death of the Black Prince, it appears, by two very remarkable inſtance in our hiſtory, that Richard continued with his mother till the death of his grandfather, King Edward the III.

The younger children of Edward the Fourth lived with their mother, whoſe wardſhip ſhe declared ſhe claimed by the advice of learned Counſel, according to the relation given us by Sir Thomas Moore, afterwards Lord Chancellor of England, in his hiſtory of thoſe times. Nor was it then pretended that the King had any right to their education or the care of their perſons—and although the Queen was prevailed upon to part with her ſon, Richard Duke of York, her daughters remained in her cuſtody till ſhe herſelf was contented to ſend them to Court.

As to the education of their late Majeſties, Queen Mary and Queen Anne, during the minorities, it does not appear to us that their uncle King Charles II. appointed their governeſſes and ſervants, or any one perſon that attended them, and we are not enough acquainted with the circumſtances of the Duke of Glouceſter's caſe to make the proper remarks—but it ſeems to have been by agreement with the King: and we humbly conceive that the motion in Parliament, 13th December 1699, for an addreſs to the King to remove the then Biſhop of Saliſbury (Gilbert Burnett, D D) from being his preceptor, can be of no weight in this matter, ſince it paſſed in the negative.

Thus have we humbly laid before your Majeſty what we have to offer in relation to the books and precedents that have fallen under our conſideration upon this head, which we cannot think ſufficient to infer a prerogative in your Majeſty, as King of this Realm, in the care and education of your Majeſty's Grand Children during the life, and without the conſent of their Father—a prerogative, as we humbly apprehend, hitherto unknown to the laws of England.

All which is moſt humbly ſubmitted to your Majeſty's great wiſdom.

(Signed) ROBERT PRICE. R. EYRE.

A promotion of Major Generals has taken place comprehending all the Colonels down to LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK incluſive.

The King of Spain declared war againſt Britain on the 16th December. In his declaration of war he ſaid, that England had ſanctioned his paying a ſum of money in lieu of the Military aſſiſtance which by his treaty he was bound to give to France, but that ſhe had falſely charged him with having given unlimited pecuniary aſſiſtance—but, he ſeems to argue that even if he had, it would be no juſt cauſe of a war. On the 28th of the ſame month, there was a Proclamation by the Prince of Peace, ſtating that the whole conduct of the war had been entruſted to him by his Majeſty, and exhorting all ranks of the Spaniards in memory of the great acts of their anceſtors, in a very rhetorical ſtile, to uſe every means of hoſtility, regular and irregular, againſt the deſpots of the ſeas.

The enormous power of France ſtill excites a juſt dread in all the ſtates in its neighbourhood, and no confederacy ſeems to be formed that promiſes a ſpeedy or effectual reſiſtance. The attempt to form any combination in which Ruſſia and Auſtria do not cordially co-operate is to be deprecated as pregnant with the greateſt calamities.

The Emperor Napoleon, in a Speech to the Legiſlative Body, a few days after his Coronation, made, among others, the following declaration:—

"He ſaid, that he did not wiſh to encreaſe the territory of France, but that it ſhould not be diminiſhed, that he did not wiſh to extend his influence, but was reſolved not to ſuffer it to decline—and he was reſolved to preſerve the ſtates which owed their exiſtence to him, in their preſent condition and connected with France. That it would undoubtedly be very pleaſant to him that UNIVERSAL PEACE had been eſtabliſhed—but the political principles of his enemies, and their late conduct to Spain, made it difficult to be at peace with them."

M. Champagny, Miniſter of the Interior, then by his order, gave a more detailed Expoſition of the ſtate of France. Among other things he very clearly indicated material changes in the Government of Lombardy and Holland. The Italian Republic, he ſaid, muſt be organiſed in ſuch a manner as to ſecure the happineſs of future generations, as well as the preſent—and Holland ſtill groaned under an Oligarchical Government. That the enemies of France, if they returned to moderate principles might obtain peace, though they were miſtaken if they expected to ſecure it on any eaſier terms than that of Amiens.

Letters from Vienna, of a date ſubſequent to that of the newſpapers, ſpeak with confidence of Joſeph Bonaparte's approaching coronation as King of Lombardy.

Part of the Body Guards had ſet out from Paris for Lombardy. Other great changes were expected in Italy. Genoa will probably be incorporated with Lombardy. The Government of Holland will undoubtedly be changed, and the ſupreme power veſted in a ſingle perſon. From the complexion of ſome part of the European news, it would not be very ſurprizing if that perſon were *the Prince of Orange.*

In America, Mr. Jefferſon opened the congreſs with a moderate and pacific ſpeech, in which he ſpoke well of the friendly diſpoſitions of all the belligerent powers towards America.

Bombay Courier.

NAVY BILLS.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT SPECIE IS REQUIRED FOR THE USE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON in INDIA, for BILLS upon the COMMISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY, LONDON, at ninety days ſight.

The Tenders are to be delivered into my Office, on or before Friday the 24th. Inſt. The earlieſt Tenders delivered, if the loweſt, will be the firſt accepted.

On the Envelope to my addreſs muſt be written "*Tenders for ſupplying Caſh upon Navy Bills at Ninety days ſight.*"

(Signed) T. HOSEASON,
Naval Officer.

Naval Office, Madras, 2d. May, 1805.

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2948	2325	2715	2973	2054	2323	3175
3920	3071	3968	3882	3209	3637	3367
4200	4863	4324	4926	4514	5469	5005
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J. L. HEEFKE,
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